The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 51.

FOREIGN.

itional and Decisive Prussian Victories.

r Disastrous French feat at Rezonville.

Army Attempt to h Through the ussian Line.

nch are Driven Back Metz with Heavy Slaughter.

Their Communications with Paris Entirely cut off.

Official Confirmation of the Prussian Victory Near Gravelotte.

Insubordination Among the Troops at Chalons.

MacMahon Reported to be Retreating on Paris.

Gloomy Excitement and Sudden Fall in Rentes at Paris.

Napoleon Ignored in all Governmental Affairs.

General Trochu the Nominal Dictator.

AT THE FRONT.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William:

NEAR RHEINVILLE, Aug. 18, 9 P. M.—The French defeated, retreating in the direction of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command, after a contest of the hours' duration, totally routed the French forces, interrupted their communications with Paris, and threw them back upon Metz."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The following is the official dispatch of King William, dated Tuesday evening:

"We have completely routed the French under Bazaine, after a battle lasting ten hours. The carriage is taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of Frederick Charles.

WILLIAM."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—All private despatches to bankers agree precisely in the same terms regarding the victory of the Prussians.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, Aug. 18, via BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Yesterday the Prussians won a brilliant victory over Bazaine. The French were expelled from their very position they held, thrown back upon Metz, and confined to a narrow territory around and between the forts. The Prussians now occupy the Paris road.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Evening.—A despatch to the Tribune from Berlin says it is reported that Manteuffel is preparing a desperate effort at daybreak to cut through the Prussian lines. After three hours' fighting the Prussians still held their position and were again driven within Metz.

A despatch to the New York Herald.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Information is received of great suffering of the wounded and want of hospital stores, and large supplies are being forwarded to the front.

Marshal MacMahon is retreating to Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he can form a junction with General Trochu.

CASSEL, Aug. 19.—The following despatch is dated:

"The Baden division has occupied the French town of Schlestadt, a main depot of Strasbourg. Schlestadt is on the railway between Strasbourg and Saarbrucken, on the northeast. Our German continues to harass the retreating French.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Prussian Government has Napoleon's dispatches. The Emperor was extremely ill on Wednesday, the day of the battle. It was also intimated he was contemplating abdication.

It further says: In all political arrangements, the Emperor's will is virtually deposed.

It is stated that there are now more than 50,000 Germans between the Sieine and Paris.

The Prussian Crown Prince's headquarters at Chalons have received orders to get their grain away with-out delay.

Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy, and named a Mayor for the city.

Prussian spies in the service of Germany continue imminent from crowds lately given for acclamation.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A Prussian officer, with a flag of truce, on Friday, demanded the surrender of Strasbourg. He was received with shouts of the populace. He was refused admittance. The commander of Strasbourg then dismissed the Prussian with the words, "The people have given me my response."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A rumor is current here of the capitulation of Strasbourg, but it cannot be traced. It is asserted confidently by some, but is to be accepted with distrust. Accuracy is named as the date of the capitulation.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The bombardment of the city of Strasbourg, from a point near Kehl, began on Friday morning and continued till next day, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire from the garrison was almost nil.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 2:40 A. M.—A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gravelotte and Rezonville. The French were defeated and driven back on Metz. All communication between Metz and them has been cut off.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Crown Prince:

"Prussia is not properly furnished for war with cannon, though no one is told whether they are wanted. Why each advance the Prussians bring forward their military telegraph, and a mere glance at the map will show the reason why. Transport of provisions troops. Hay for horses, after Metz, is the great question. Provisions and forage are to be had in the country; but the country is of limited extent, and soon runs out. Then the field post-office brings letters to differences from side to side. For some time to come, Prussia is on the defensive. I fancy that the armies are simply astounded at what they see, and more than ask discussion as upon them. The men are laughing, full of the other two great victories, and the officers are thoughtful. The return for over the German war almost astonishing. Of the Prussian regiments that could be learned from the princes of visiting upon the field there is not one which can that the imperial commanders in the field have not been thoroughly supported by the Crown Prince, and that whatever the faults of the Prussian system may be, the want of energy is not one of the defects. The Prussian army is very much like the Russian army. Its officers are thoroughly educated, and have the same devotion to their duty. Its men

The Chicago Tribune.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1870.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

One year ago the people of Illinois took the management of the elections out of the hands of the professionals, and, in choosing delegates to frame a new constitution for the State, elected new men, distinguished for their personal integrity, their intellectual ability, their business experience, and their general competency. The result was the framing of a constitution acceptable to the whole people of the State, and so commendable in all its parts as to attract the applause of thinking and reflecting persons in all the other States of the Union. Among the most distinguishing features of this new constitution are the care with which legislative corruption is guarded against, and the absolute prohibition of special legislation. There are also various other wise and timely safeguards against ignorance and incompetency against the encroachments of office-holders.

But constitutions are not self-executing. The evils of the past must continue until such time as the Legislature can put into proper form the requirements of the new constitution. The legislation of the first Congress of the United States, over ninety years ago, was the most important that has ever been had. The majority of the acts of that Congress are still extant. They put a machinery of the best kind into motion. And that it was done wisely and well was due to the fact that the Congress of 1789 was composed of the very best and most experienced men of the day. It required half a century of labor to take the written constitution and put it into active operation in the form of legislation. The friends of the new form of government depended mainly upon the manner in which the first Congress should put it into operation. It was assumed that the Government of the United States would be said to be in operation.

The new Constitution of Illinois was a great victory for the people. It is important that the framers of the new instrument should not be lost by any failure in the manner of putting it in force. The next Legislature will have the duty of carrying out the reforms provided in the constitution. The constitution provides for a dissolution and final abolishment of the present General Assembly years, has controlled and governed the legislation of this State. That lobby is to make the fight for existence at Springfield next winter. Shall the new Legislature be the tools and creatures of a lobby, or shall it be a representative of the views, thoughts and aspirations of the people? Shall the machinery of the new State Government be modelled by the spirit of monopoly and corruption, or shall it be so framed as to carry into effect the popular will as embodied in the constitution? This question, so important to the people of Illinois is to be answered by the election this fall.

This country, in an especial manner, is interested in the faithful execution of the new constitution. We have to choose three Senators and, perhaps, eighteen Representatives, and directly the worst elements of Chicago are discussing which of their familiars shall be chosen to these places. The lame, the halt, and the broken-down politicians, the gamblers and the men known to the Legislature, or who have ever tried to get there; all the spirits, attorneys, and proprietors of special jobs and frauds, and swindles, are soon to be trying their preparatory to their election to the most important Legislature ever convened in this State. Will the people of Cook County, who, on the 1st of July, with such unanimity, voted for the new constitution, permit themselves to be robbed of the benefit of what they have obtained only by the most old gang of professionals who have perpetrated so many frauds during the past, and whose transactions made the new constitution a public necessity? The legislature of 1871 will be a high court of impeachment of many practically part of the new constitution. Shall it carry out in good faith the spirit and letter of that constitution, or shall it pervert both? The new constitution reforms the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all the officers—State, county, city, and town—in Illinois. There are 102 counties in this State, and an average of thirty officers to each county, having a direct personal interest in controlling the Legislature while it is to execute this reform. That is enough for a large number of officials whose emoluments are to be regulated by this Legislature. Here then is a lobby of several thousand persons, deeply interested personally in having a Legislature that will stand between the law and the constitution, and that will perpetuate, as far as possible, all the present abuses. We have a band of forty-eight Supervisors, and their dependants, to be legislated out of office, and a new county government organized. We have more than one hundred fat, and old ones to be deposed. We are to have an entire new system of legislation for corporations, public and private. In short, there is not an interest in the county adverse to the public interest, which will not be represented in the Legislature, and unite to take possession of and control the Legislature which has to frame the general laws which are to supersede private and special legislation.

The constitution which was adopted a year ago was composed of men of a high order of ability and personal integrity. The State needs, for the Legislature of 1871, the same class of men. The public interest at stake is too great to run any risk. The constitution must be put into practical operation in the form of legislation. The success of the new form of government depended mainly upon the manner in which it was put in force. The next Legislature was assumed that the Government of the United States would be said to be in operation.

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A WEEK OF JANUARY.

The past week has been one continuous battle between the French armies, under Bazaine, and the Red Prussians, under the King Frederick Charles, and Steinmetz. Nearly every petty town between Metz and Verdun has become associated with some stage or phase of this terrific week of battles. On Sunday it was Longueville; on Monday, Rezonville; on Tuesday, Gravelotte; on Wednesday, Mars la Tour; and now we learn by despatches from King William that Thursday and Friday were consecrated to slaughter with equal pertinacity and success. The army of Bazaine, with starvation in its rear and The Prussians in front, with no alternative but fighting, famine, or surrender, has made gigantic struggles to extricate itself and break through the Prussian environment. At first, these struggles may have piqued the very French pride of the distinguished Marshal Charles and Steinmetz in serious danger. But the latter do not seem at any time to have lacked the reinforcements necessary to hold the French firmly in check, so that from each successive struggle Bazaine has fallen back more and more cramped for the terrible task of breaking through the Prussian lines to Verdun. It is probable that, owing to the strategy of the Prussians in surrounding and cutting off Bazaine, they were able, in the battles that followed, to fight on the defensive; it is necessary for Bazaine to attack or surrender.

The Crown Prince, with 150,000 men is now in full march towards Chalons and Paris. Another Prussian victory, of which the details have not yet come, may be the termination of the campaign. Metz, or an even more important collision between the Crown Prince and Trochu. The aggregate losses on both sides, in killed and wounded, during the past week, will probably be less than 100,000 men. Not does there seem to be any possible end of the carnage, short of the surrender of Bazaine's main army.

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CHICAGO.

Nearly all the old No. 2 spring wheat now in store in this city, amounting to about three-quarters of a million bushels, has been delivered to be out of condition, and the grain elevator men, with one exception, are delivering the hot grain on all receipts presented for cancellation by shipment, except those of very recent date. The single exception is the firm of Flint & Thompson; they house, the Rock Island Elevator; they have about 120,000 bushels of old No. 2 spring wheat, not a pound of which has been declared by the inspectors to be out of condition, though the greater portion of it came from portions of the State which have the most fatally visited by pains last harvest. The being the cause to which the warehousemen ascribe the unsound character of the wheat of the crop of 1869.

There is no doubt that the wheat crop of 1869 was less sound than usual, but the uninitiated find it very difficult to understand how it is that all of the No. 2 spring stored in this city, with the above-named exception, has become heated, while Messrs. Flint & Thompson in this city, and the proprietors of Milwaukee elevators have been able to keep their grain in fair shipping order, and without increasing their charges above the half cent per bushel for every five days, which is imposed here on all unsound grain during the summer months.

The truth seems to be, that, in addition to the only truth at which it is possible to arrive clearly, that the grain trade of this city is completely demoralized. The warehousemen have had their heads turned by continuous and unexpected success in handling the property which the railroads have enabled them to seize, and have at last come to the conclusion that the grain interests of the Northwest are but a football which they can kick about at their pleasure. Like all long-entrenched monopolists, they have been blinded by the success which has attended their reckless, and in many instances, dishonest operations, and have become the dupes of a gang of professionals who have perpetrated so many frauds during the past, and whose transactions made the new constitution a public necessity? The legislature of 1871 will be a high court of impeachment of many practically part of the new constitution. Shall it carry out in good faith the spirit and letter of that constitution, or shall it pervert both? The new constitution reforms the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all the officers—State, county, and town—in Illinois. There are 102 counties in this State, and an average of thirty officers to each county, having a direct personal interest in controlling the Legislature while it is to execute this reform. That is enough for a large number of officials whose emoluments are to be regulated by this Legislature. Here then is a lobby of several thousand persons, deeply interested personally in having a Legislature that will stand between the law and the constitution, and that will perpetuate, as far as possible, all the present abuses. We have a band of forty-eight Supervisors, and their dependants, to be legislated out of office, and a new county government organized. We have more than one hundred fat, and old ones to be deposed. We are to have an entire new system of legislation for corporations, public and private. In short, there is not an interest in the county adverse to the public interest, which will not be represented in the Legislature, and unite to take possession of and control the Legislature which has to frame the general laws which are to supersede private and special legislation.

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Warner's Dyspepsia Bitters are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Heartburn, Colic, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Bowels. Sold by Druggists. Price One Dollar.
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The great Blood Purifier and Restorative Wine. Warner's Tonic Wine, or Wine of Life, is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure of Debility, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Heartburn, Colic, Pain in the Side, Back, and Loins, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Bowels. Sold by Druggists. Price One Dollar.
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BUCHU.
Beware of purchasing Helmbold's Buchu without the signature of H. T. HELMBOLD, with fraudulent intent, as he will be dealt with according to law.
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Japan Green, Oolong, and Japan Black Teas, at $1 per lb. Sold by the Tea Company, and delivered before 9 o'clock.
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For visiting this elegant suburban resort leave Depot at 7, 7:30, and 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 2:15, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, and 9:30 p. m. Returning, at 8:30, 7:35, 9:35, 10:35, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:05, 3:05, and 7:05 p. m. Parties will find it less fatiguing to leave the city on the afternoon trains, or on the train leaving at 9:30 a. m. Take no other boat.
Music and Supper can be obtained at the Hotel only.
Omnibuses meet each train at Riverside.
Fare Round Trip, 75 cents.
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Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50; Eighths, $1.25; Certificates of Fractional Interest, $1.
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Formerly owned by the late E. P.
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THE SPORTING WORLD.

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The Causes Which Led to Craver's Expulsion from the White Stocking Nine.

Opening of the Brunswick Billiard Hall—The Trigger—Aquatic.

THE PEERLESS AND WONDERFUL

Almost such, or, rather, the railroad turns in favor of fun and frolic that we hope, will be a final and another game of base ball yesterday afternoon at Riverside, that rising and favorite resort on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It was a large assemblage of people, and very successful, despite the unfavorable weather of the morning. It would be a pity not to give all the hope ful encouragement to the diamond field which it richly deserves, and it certainly would not be just to him, to the proprietor, or to Chicago, if the Riverside grounds were not liberally patronized. Besides the genuine sloughing out or pumping which is the natural result of a rainy day, there is a large amount of fun to be had. The ride to and from the city, on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, is very pleasant, and for the accommodation of the spectators of the game, a large number of cars will be run. The fare for the round trip is 75 cents, and the cars will leave the depot at the corner of Canal and Madison-sts. at 9:30 a. m., 1:30 and 3:30 p. m. The Athletic beat Active nine, by 31 to 16.

The Forest Citizens beat the Hubbard by a score of 37 to 17, and the Forest Citizens beat the Excelsior, 28 to 18. Five innings.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 20.—[Correspondence Tribune.] The Sterling and Rock Falls clubs played a game of base ball this afternoon, resulting in the defeat of the Sterlings by a score of 49 to 37. Seven innings played.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 20.—[Special Dispatch to The Tribune.] The Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo clubs played a game of base ball here this afternoon, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 49 to 13.

TRIBUNE'S NO SCORING.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 19.

Yesterday afternoon the nine of the city Hospital played the good, catchish fortune of them in their match game with the nine of the Tribune office, and the latter were beaten by a score of 49 to 37. The game was played on the Hospital grounds, and was very well attended, considering the weather. The Hospitalers had the best of the game from the very outset, and all over the contest, but the Tribunes were not to be beaten without a desperate fight, and they made a national fight in perhaps a dozen innings. The Hospitalers were a lot of the sons of those who could not afford to

Quoting.

MEMORIES TO BE PLANTED AT MAGNOLIA.

A grand party of guests will be present at Brandreth Park, on the 24th inst., to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Morris Club and twelve of the Brandreth cottages, which are to be erected on the Brandreth estate. In the evening a grand Concert will be given at the Park Hotel, at which the following day's festivities will be announced. On the following day a handicap game will be played for by the members of the Morris Club, and a game of base ball between two clubs. The games are open to all comers.

The Turf.

SARATOGA'S LAST RACES.

Correspondence New York Sun, Aug. 19.

GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—It was announced in the Sun of Wednesday that the Saratoga Racing Association, which gave its first meeting on the Fashion Course in 1863, and continued by the greatest number of unchecked successes for the next seven years, would not be held hereafter as it did. It was the largest and most successful of all the Summer meetings, and the cause of its abandonment is a matter of regret to a large number of persons. Some of the reasons for the withdrawal of the Association from the field it has occupied so long and so successfully have been published, but the main one, the real one, is not generally known

KODAK

SAFET

FOREIGN.

The Prussian Victories Confirmed.

The Prussians at Chattillon-Sur-Marne Between Chalons and Paris.

Moving on Paris via Susanne.

Sheridan Witnesses the Battle of Rezonville.

Trochu Announces That Paris Will Have to Stand a Siege.

The Crown Prince at Vitry Le Francois.

A Decisive Battle Expected Between Him and MacMahon.

Phalsbourg Capitulates to the Wurtemberg Army.

Napoleon Narrowly Escapes Being Killed or Captured.

He Only Saves Himself by Precipitate Flight.

The Cardo Want to Go Home.

They Hiss and Hoot the Emperor.

Rumored That England, Russia, and Italy are About to Intervene.

French Account of the Battle of Weissenburg.

The French Fire Strasbourg and the Surrounding Villages.

The City Surrounded by 30,000 Troops.

The Prussians Win Another Victory Before Chalons.

Prussian Victories Everywhere.

FROM THE FRONT.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Report is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Rezonville, is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Noon.—It is officially stated that the only important news received since the action at Rezonville, is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

Advices from Prussian headquarters say that the Prussians occupied the heights of Rezonville on the 17th, and that the French withdrew their left wing to Metz in the night. The Prussians are said to be in full pursuit of the French.

The Journals of this city are full of the details of the battle of Rezonville, which occurred on the 16th inst. The Prussians were attacked by the French, who were driven back with great loss. A dispatch from Berlin says that the Prussians were victorious, and that the French were driven back with great loss. Such is their account of the battle